





## THE LONDON MURDERS.

## TWO MORE WOMEN BUTCHERED.

## THE ONE FIENDISH HAND SUSPECTED.

## THE BERNERS-STREET TRAGEDY.

(continued.)

The woman lay on her side, face downwards, her position being such that, although the court at the part is only nine feet wide, a person walking up the middle might have passed the recumbent body without notice. The condition of the corpse, however, and several other circumstances which have come to light during the day prove pretty conclusively that no considerable period elapsed between the committal of the murder and the discovery of the body. In fact, it is pretty generally conjectured that the assassin was disturbed while at his ghastly work, and made off before he had completed his designs.

All the features of the case go to connect the tragedy with that which took place three-quarters of an hour later a few streets distant. The obvious poverty of the woman, her total lack of jewellery or ornaments, and the soiled condition of her clothing are entirely opposed to the theory that robbery could have been the motive, and the secrecy and despatch with which the crime was effected are equally good evidence that the murder was not the result of an ordinary street brawl.

The circumstances under which the body was discovered are thus described by the Central News:—About five minutes to one o'clock yesterday morning a youth, about twenty years of age, named Joseph Koster, was accosted by a little boy who came running up to him as he was passing on the opposite side of 40, Berners-street, used by the International Socialist Club, and told him that a woman was lying in the gateway next to the club with her throat cut. Koster immediately ran across the road and saw a woman lying on her side in the gateway. The gate was partly opened, and the woman lay partly in the opening and in the street. He immediately roused the neighbors, and by the aid of a candle it was seen that the woman's throat was cut open very nearly from one ear to the other, and that her legs were drawn up as if she suffered sharp pain. She was dressed in black and appeared to be in mourning. She wore a black bonnet, elastic boots, and dark stockings. In her breast were a small bouquet of flowers, and in her left hand she held a small packet of scented cachous. Constable Lamb, 252, East Division, soon afterwards appeared, and with the assistance of two other constables had the body, which was quite warm when found, removed to 40, Berners-street, where it was placed in a back room. To all appearance the woman appears to have been taken into the yard for an immoral purpose, and after having been treated like the former victims, carried out and laid openly in the street. The case, in fact, resembles in many points the Buck's-row tragedy. The deceased appears to have been about 28 years of age, and it is not thought that she belonged to the locality in which she was found. The wound must have been inflicted with a very sharp instrument; no trace of which has as yet been found, as it is very deep, and she was lying in a pool of blood with which her clothes were saturated. The news of the tragedy spread with great rapidity, and a large number of detectives from Scotland-yard, together with superintendents and inspectors of police, were soon on the spot. All those who were near the place at the time were detained, taken in the house and closely examined as to the discovery, but nothing was obtained which could afford a clue to the murderer, and the police having nothing whatever to go on are completely at their wits' end, and have taken great precautions to exclude all representatives of the press from the house where the body lies. None of the women in the district who have seen her knew the murdered woman, and it may be some time before she is identified. She is described as being of a dark complexion and rather thin, and about 4ft. 10in. in height; her hair is dark and wavy, with a large fringe in front, and the features somewhat delicate and refined. Dr. Blackhall and his assistant both examined the corpse, and pronounced that the woman must have been murdered, as she could not have taken her own life. Dr. Phillips, who examined the woman found in Hanbury-street, was also called in, and made an examination of the woman, but he has been ordered to keep the result secret at present. The only surmise which can be given at present is that the woman for some reason or another was taken from a respectable district to Whitechapel and there murdered by the author of the former atrocities. The body, later in the forenoon, was removed to the Cable-street mortuary. The police authorities do not share in the belief that the woman is a stranger to the Whitechapel district, and was decoyed there from some other part of London. On the contrary they believe her to have been both a resident in the neighborhood and a member of the same unfortunate class to which the former victims belonged. However this

may be, both her clothing and general appearance, according to those who were present when the ghastly discovery was made, for the police have apparently strict orders to close all channels of information to members of the press, seem to indicate that she had not sunk so low as Chapman.

The club to which reference has been made is the International Workmen's Educational Club, which is an offshot of the Socialist League, and a rendezvous of a number of foreign residents, chiefly Russians, Poles, and continental Jews of various nationalities. It is customary on Saturday nights to have friendly discussions on topics of mutual interest, and to wind up the evening's entertainment with songs, &c. The proceedings commenced on Saturday about 8.30 with a discussion on the necessity for Socialism amongst Jews. This was kept up until about 11 o'clock, when a considerable portion of the company left for their respective homes. Between twenty and thirty remained behind, and the usual concert which followed was not concluded when the intelligence was brought in by the steward of the club that a woman had been done to death within a few yards of them, and within earshot of their jovial songs. The people residing in the cottage on the other side of the court were all indoors, and most of them in bed by midnight. Several of these persons remember laying awake and listening to the singing, and they also remember the concert coming to an abrupt termination, but during the whole of the time, no one heard anything in the nature of a scream or a woman's cry of distress.

(to be continued.)

## SENATOR McDONALD'S IMPRESSIONS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

(concluded.)

## THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION.

The Newfoundland manufacturer, then, whatever be his business, has nothing to fear from his Canadian competitor. It is quite possible that Newfoundland might expect too much—might expect results which Confederation can hardly be expected to bring, and failing to realise these, might not only express disappointment, but might claim that it had been deceived. In most countries today there is a regretful reference to the past. In most countries today we hear the oft repeated statement, "The former days were better," and the fact is overlooked that never in the history of the world was the race for business so keen, were profits so small, was the ground so hotly contested. One of the most striking features in the marvellous activity which characterises business everywhere is the extent to which overproduction is carried on in everything and everywhere, with all the attendant derangement, suffering and loss which that implies. It is well, therefore, that this should be very clearly borne in mind not only by the people of Canada, but by the people of Newfoundland, in their impending negotiations; that the latter should especially bear in mind that while there is much that Confederation can do, there is much that it cannot do. It can make the colony an integral part of a great Dominion. It can thus give it a prominence which it does not possess today. It can make its voice heard and its power felt in the Legislative Chambers of Ottawa. It can rely upon having the interest of the entire Dominion awakened in the development of its great resources. These are

## RESULTS WHICH CONFEDERATION WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY SECURE,

but it cannot bring back to the island the days of extravagant profits and colossal fortunes. These are gone. Success today, either with confederation or without it, consists in contesting every inch of the ground, and he it is only who does this most effectually and most persistently who is going to win. Is it in the interest of Newfoundland that she should come into Confederation? This question, it appears to me, is fittingly answered in the report of the Fisheries Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council. The report states in connection with fisheries that the colony "has not the means of engaging in extensive scientific investigations."

And yet it is abundantly evident that such investigation is not only urgently needed, but that its neglect would be disastrous. If Newfoundland has not the means, Canada has, and could and would be glad to employ them. The French question is one which ought to be placed upon a clear and satisfactory basis, one in which it would be freed from everything which would be marked by ambiguity, and which would consequently remove all causes of irritation and disquietude.

Let Newfoundland present her case, not in the form of unreasonable demands. Let Canada not let herself open to the charge of proposing exacting conditions. Let Canada and Newfoundland alike remember that safety and permanence of every contract depends upon the spirit of fairness with which it is considered and the spirit of good faith in which it is executed. Let the contracting parties come to the consideration of this great question in the manifestation of such a spirit and the result will be the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada on principles which will commend the confidence of the people of both countries in a union which will be not only successful but abiding.

JOHN McDONALD.

## HOUSE TO LET.

[And Possession given the 1st October.]

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aug27,3iwfp,tf

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150 tons Bright, Round, Screened,

## GLACE BAY COAL

Sent home at \$4.50 per ton While vessel is discharging.

A First-Class Opportunity to Invest.

I am offering for sale by private contract, all the Stock-in-Trade of the proprietor of "Bon Marché," situate on Duckworth Street, opposite the Atlantic Hotel. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Earthenware, etc., etc., and can be inspected at any time. The inventory can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Apply at once to T. W. SPRY, Broker.

## TABLE APPLES.

FOR SALE BY J. & W. PITTS,  
25 brls. Finest

## TABLE APPLES

Ex Greenlands from Montreal. oct11

## Wanted to Purchase!

500 Empty Pork Barrels  
(HARDWOOD.)

For which the highest price will be given.

oct8 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

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Just received per s.s. Caspian

Tea in Half Chests  
Tea in 20lb. Boxes  
Tea in 10lb. Cads

Also, - From Glasgow a full assortment of plain and fancy, assorted

## Tobacco Pipes,

in 1 gross boxes.

oct1 GEO. O'REILLY.

## Soap. Soap.

Just Received, per Bonavista from Montreal.

Soap in boxes, 30 bars each.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,  
sep29 290 Water-st., 43 to 45 King's Road.

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BROWNIE'S TRIUMPH, by Sheldon; Amber the Adopted, by H. Lewis; The Death Ship, by W. C. Russell; The Reign of Law, by the Duke of Argyll; Black Blood, by G. M. Fenn; An Irish Knight of the 19th Century, by V. A. Davis; The Fatal Three, by M. E. Braddon; The Great Amherst Mystery, by W. Hubbard; Faustine, by Countess Daphne; Fragoletta, Two Bad Blue Eyes, A Sinless Secret, My Lord Conceit, Maiwa's Revenge, Mr. Meeson's Will, Robert Ellsmere.

oct6 J. F. CHISHOLM.

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A few Cans Canned Salmon  
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sep28 R. HARVEY.

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1 case Small Canadian Cheese,  
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The small Cheese are recommended especially for family use.

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oct5

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At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

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TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.  
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# A Select Story. Her Just Sentence

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER LVI.—(continued.)

## THE DISCOVERY.

Nothing could have been more easy than this plan which she had sketched for herself. Let her only live to destroy these proofs, then she cared little what became of herself. She made no arrangements for the future; she never thought of it. She never said to herself that she would do this or the other when she had been to Eastwold; she never, even in fancy, saw herself after that.

She was so entirely anxious about it, she had concentrated her thoughts so entirely on it, that even in her thoughts she carried her life no further, and now she was on the point of accomplishing it.

She found the conservatory door open, and went in. The great dog stirred uneasily, but at the first whispered sound of her voice he lay still. She went up to him and stroked the huge head.

"You know me," she whispered; and if you had instinct to know why I creep thus into my husband's home, you would not betray my presence even by a bark."

She passed on, and the dog lay down again to dream of bones and other luxuries.

She passed through the grand dining-room, where all was soft, shadowy darkness; she crossed the hall, which was quite deserted; she went up the side stair-case, and reached her own room in safety; it was all in darkness, and had a chill, unusual air, which struck her.

She groped her way to the picture; with the most gentle touch she managed to take it down, and opened the secret door.

They lay there; she could not see, but she could feel them—the soft, silken scarf, that had been torn from the dead man's throat—the little brooch, that she had fastened on him with such loving, gentle hands.

She had them secure at last. "I thank thee, oh, my God!" she cried. "I thank thee!"

She had them, she held them in her hands, these proofs of a cruel murder—these proofs that might have led her husband to death.

At that moment a hand was laid on her arm, and her husband's voice said: "You guilty wretch! what are you doing here?"

## CHAPTER LVII.

"WHO HAS BEEN MY ENEMY?"

"You guilty wretch!" again said the deep, low voice, and again Lenore stood still, mute and dumb. "I heard you," continued Sir Cyril; "I saw you out among the trees, moving silently; I heard you stealing through the house, and now I have found you. Whether you are man or woman, I know not yet. Be you who you may, you are still a thief!"

"He can not know me," thought Lenore, and in some way the thought was a relief.

She stood quite silent and motionless; the darkness was so great she could not see the shadowy outline of his figure, although his hand clutched her arm with terrible force.

"A woman!" he cried again, "a woman! I know by the long garments and quiet; a man would have struck out at me before this. Will you tell me who you are and what you are doing here, stealing through my house in the dark—and in this room, above all others—this room?"

There was a ring of passionate anguish in his voice, and she, listening in death-like silence, knew how much her room meant to him—a shrine where in her memory was sacred.

"Will you answer me? Will you tell me who you are, and what you are doing here," he said.

Then she whispered to him in words so low he could hardly distinguish them.

"Let me go—for Heaven's sake, let me go in the darkness!"

"No," he replied, "I will see who you are, and what you are doing here,"

Before she could prevent it, he had locked the door and taken away the key; then in the dense darkness, she heard him groping his way to the dressing table; the next moment a flood of light made the room bright as day; he had lighted the lamps that stood on the toilet table; then, with a cry of impatience, turned to look at the silent motionless figure, shrouded in dark, flowing robes; the silent motionless figure with the drooping head. He seized her arm, he flung back her veil, and then, in a voice she never forgot, he cried out:

"Lenore! great Heaven, is it you?" She raised her colorless face, and looked at him whom she had never intended to look at more; then, with a shuddering cry, she buried her face in her hands. "Do not touch me!" she cried. "Remember the stains on your hands! Do not touch me!"

He did not understand her, and was too much amazed to think of her words.

"Lenore!" he repeated, "what does it mean? Why are you here in the darkness of night, stealing into the house that is your home?"

She held up her hand with an imperative gesture for silence.

"Hush!" she cried. "It is not mine; it will never be my home again. Your sin has barred the threshold to me; it is no home of mine."

Again he was quite at a loss to understand her. He repeated his question:

"Why did you leave me—why have you stolen back to your home like this, like a thief in the night? What were you doing here in the darkness?"

He turned suddenly to where he had found her, and her troubled eyes followed him. Then he saw the picture lying on the floor, the door of the little cupboard open; then his glance of horror fell on the scarf and the brooch. He looked at them for some few minutes in silent wonder, silent horror; then his eyes met hers, and they gazed spell bound at each other.

It was a scene for a dramatic picture. The room with its flood of light; the tall, stately figure of the unhappy wife, the black, trailing garments sweeping the ground, her colorless face with its expression of intense anguish; Sir Cyril bewildered and half afraid. So they gazed in speechless silence and speechless anguish at each other, until he roused himself, and pointed to the proofs of murder, said:

"I know these; they are the scarf and the brooch missing from Austin when he was found."

"You know them well," she answered, sadly.

Then a red gleam of anger came into his face, his eyes flashed.

"What does this mean?" he cried. "Why do I find you here with these? I have heard you say that these when found would be a certain proof of guilt."

"I know it; that is why I came in search of them," she said, "to destroy them. I—I could not rest while they existed—I came to destroy them, and when that is done I will go from this fatal house, never to return. They have been before my eyes by night and by day. I have thought of them, dreamed of them; they have burned my heart and my brain; I said to myself that no matter what risk I ran, I would come back here and destroy them."

"My God!" he cried; and she saw him draw back from her with a sadder; "my God, Lenore, that you should utter such words! Who placed them there?"

"I did," she answered; "I placed them there."

And again they glanced spell-bound at each other.

"I am neither dreaming or mad, Lenore, yet I hear you say these words—you placed here, you hid in this place, the proofs of the murder of Austin Chandos. Answer me as you must one day answer the most High God, how came they in your hands?"

"You know best," she replied, in a low voice; "Why prolong this? Let me go. Give me those things that I may destroy them, then let me go."

"I do not know best; I will know. I ask again, and I demand an answer—how came these things in your possession?"

"I found them in your wardrobe," she replied. "Why do you play this farce with me? Why ask these questions? Why feign this ignorance, when you know the whole horrible truth?"

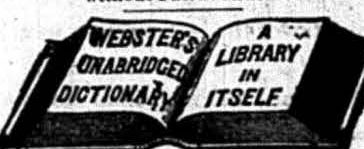
(to be continued.)

## Hiawatha.

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THOMAS S. CALPIN, Bay Roberts  
St. John's, May 22, 1888—4w, 11w, t

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Subscription rates, \$5.00 per annum, strictly in advance. Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWEN,  
Editor the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

## CHOICE New CHEESE

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Authorized Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£84,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 2
Balance of profit and loss acc't.....	67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 1
	£593,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,187,073 14 0
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The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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## The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y, OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

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Cash Income for 1886.....	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about.....	\$400,000,000
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The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

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A. S. RENDELL,

Agent at Newfoundland.



## Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

## Advantages of Technical Instruction

## IN DEVELOPING INDUSTRIES.

On the occasion of the distribution of the prizes to the students of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art, the chairman, Mr. James Samuelson, and Prof. Shaw, C.E., of the Liverpool University College, presented some very forcible illustrations of the advantages of technical instruction as a means of developing various industries.

A good work is being done in this direction in Liverpool. Evening classes were held in twelve schools in which botany, drawing and shorthand were taught. The government gave a premium to the successful candidates. Last year there were 538 entries for study, 377 for government examinations, and 282 successes. The amount of fees received was—for science, £157 0s. 6d.; for art, £23 2s. 6d.; for shorthand, £4; total, £184 3s. The claim from the government for payment on results was, for science, £343; for art £50; total, £393. The total amount payable to teachers was £529 7s. During the ensuing session it was intended to hold in fifteen schools seventy-two classes in science, two in drawing, and one in shorthand, there being an increase of three schools, sixteen classes, and two teachers.

Mr. Samuelson in his remarks spoke of his own experience of the great advances made in technical instruction abroad, to which he has paid particular attention during his journeys. As far back as 1869 he found an institution at Elberfeld, in Rhenish Prussia, where young girls were taught amongst other things silk weaving, and some beautiful work done by the pupils was shown to him. Such institutions were numerous in Germany and elsewhere in connection with textile and other manufactures. Even in countries which we are in the habit of looking upon as half-civilised technical instruction in the best sense was pushed forward with great vigor. In 1882 he visited in the neighborhood of Bucharest a most comprehensive school of agriculture and forestry in which the youth of the country were taught to cultivate and utilise every product of the soil that Roumania was capable of growing; and last year, in the neighborhood of Sofia, in Bulgaria, he had paid a visit to an institution for giving instruction in the working of wood and metals, which he ventured to say, though on a limited scale, surpassed any institution of that kind elsewhere. Out of England, in our own empire, great attention was being paid to technical instruction. In Ireland the agricultural school at Glasnevin was a model institution. They ought to have fifty such in England, instead of constantly clamouring for State intervention to protect our farming industries. And the country which was attracting as much notice as Ireland, namely India, was making a vigorous move in the same direction. At the meeting of the National Congress in Madras last year technical instruction was one of the most important planks of the national platform. A resolution was adopted in its favour, which he would read to them:—"That having regard to the poverty of the people it is desirable that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of technical education suitable to the condition of the country, to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of the orders already existing in regard to utilising such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively than at present the skill and talent of the people of the country." That resolution was proposed by Sir Savalali Mudaliar, Comp. Ord. Ind. Emp., a Hindoo merchant and municipal councillor of Madras; was seconded by Professor John Adams M.A., the head of an educational institution with 5,000 pupils; and supported by a Mohammedan gentleman from Fyzabad, in Oudh, and by Englishmen and natives from other parts of India. The mover said that he looked upon technical education as "a rope of salvation" let down to save our sinking population." It would be well if they bore these words in mind, lest some day they should be applicable to this prosperous country.

(Conclusion to-morrow.)

## Condition of Carter's Lane.

A gentleman, writing from the neighborhood of Carter's Hill, says:—"I wish you would call the attention of the Board of Works, the City Council or the road inspectors, to the condition of Carter's lane. Owing to heavy rains, the water flowing from the top of the hill has cut a channel right down through the centre to the very end of the street. The place, at best, would hardly admit of two carts passing abreast; as it is now, a horse and cart cannot get up at all. This state of affairs would be bad enough at any season of the year, how much more so is it, then, when poor people are getting in their little stock of coals, flour, fish, &c., for the winter? If some of those gentlemen, who are paid for looking after the streets, would only take a look at the place, they will discover that what I am stating is perfectly true."

## MORE AMERICAN DUCHESSSES.

## TWO PRETTY DEMOCRATIC GIRLS WILL PRESIDE OVER DUCAL HOMES.

Miss Mactavish, of Baltimore, to wed the Duke of Norfolk—Miss Zerega to become Duchess of Newcastle—Description of the Ancestral Homes Arundel Castle and Clumber House—The Ladies' Home Life.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Virginia Mactavish, of Baltimore, to the Duke of Norfolk has caused not a little flutter in her exclusive set. Her friends thought she would follow her sisters into a convent, especially as that was thought to be her mother's desire. There are some who still doubt the authority of the cable announcing the engagement, and among them is ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, a cousin of the Mactavishes and a close friend of Miss Virginia. He said he had heard nothing but the rumor, which he did not believe. He thought he ought to be amongst the first to learn if his protégé should really become engaged. Inquiry among the more intimate friends of the young lady failed to elicit any definite information on the subject, but one of them volunteered the opinion that the story of the engagement was probably evolved in the somewhat eccentric brain of Charles Carroll Mactavish, a brother of the young lady, who has been living in Paris for some time past. This young man is said to be in delicate health, and has long been an object of solicitude to his friends. Should it prove true, however, that the marriage will really take place, a new scion of the Carroll family will be grafted on the old Norfolk stock to share in the honors of a dukedom which is the oldest in the United Kingdom.

Three other Carrolls, all granddaughters of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, became the wives of English noblemen. The Misses Caton became respectively Marchioness of Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds and Lady Stafford. They were all of them beautiful women, and their grandmother, Mary Darrell, is said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her time. Of the Marchioness of Wellesley, when her husband became Viceroy of Ireland, it was prettily said by an Irish bishop that "to the land from which her father's father fled in fear, his daughter's daughter returned a queen."

Unlike her sisters, Miss Virginia Mactavish is tall and stately, a decided blonde and exceedingly dignified in manner. Yet she never passes a beggar without giving him alms, and one of her greatest delights is to cheer the sick and visit the poor. She spends an hour or more every day in this way. During the very cold weather last winter she made a practice of visiting the meanest hovels and relieving the wants of the occupants with coal and food. She is an early riser, 6 o'clock seldom seeing her in bed. Immediately after dining she attends mass at St. Ignatius' Church, which is but a short distance from her home. Although in the Cathedral parish, she prefers St. Ignatius' Church because it is in charge of the Jesuits. She always walks to church and usually unaccompanied except at the evening services. Her devotion to religion has often been remarked even by those who do not know her. After breakfast she uses her carriage, an English hansom, drawn by two magnificent-looking horses and attended by coachman and footman, to do shopping and visit her friends. This consumes the time until nearly 2 o'clock, when she returns home for luncheon. Besides her mother, who is a type of the fine old English lady, there is always a lady friend or two to join Miss Virginia at luncheon. The evening dinner, when Miss Virginia is not dining out, is, of course, a much more elaborate affair, twelve or fifteen guests often sitting at table. The early afternoon is generally spent at home, after which the family drive out to Druid Hill Park.

During the season Miss Mactavish is seldom at home in the evening, her numerous friends claiming her attention. Her dresses are all made abroad, but while they are expensive they are quite plain. Mrs. Mactavish always dresses in deep black. Her daughter is considered the finest horsewoman in the State. She is a prominent member of the Elkridge Fox-Hunting Club and attends all the meets, no matter what may be the condition of the weather. One of her mounts last winter, led over some of the most dangerous territory in Baltimore County, but she kept in the tracks while the other ladies and many of the gentlemen gave up the chase. Miss Mactavish's chaser is an English thoroughbred, imported at a great cost. He is a chestnut brown, with close cropped mane and tail, with a step that very much resembles the once-famous Crickmore.

(to be continued.)

## MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Water Company's office last evening. It was called for 7 p.m., but was not held till 8 p.m., owing to unpunctuality of some of the Councillors. At this hour there were present Councillors Goodfellow, Fox, Carnell, St. John, Monroe, Power, Morison, and the secretary, Mr. P. W. Kelly.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Correspondence was read from several citizens, making application for electric or gas lights, and for repairs to sewerage.

A committee was appointed to report upon lighting the city.

Sanitary Inspector Hughes, was instructed to make temporary repairs to sewers as quickly as possible.

Mr. William Carnell was appointed Road Inspector for the East-end, Wards 1 and 2, at a salary of \$480 a year.

Mr. Philip Jackson was appointed Sub-sanitary Inspector, in place of Mr. Peter Holden, at a salary of \$364 a year.

After which the meeting adjourned.

## The Anniversary of America's Discovery.

Today is the three hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and, by the way, it was on a Friday morning too. Four years from today, the quadricentennial in honor of the event will be celebrated in the United States, and perhaps South America. Five years later our turn shall have arrived for the celebration of Newfoundland's quadricentennial. It is to be hoped that we shall still be the free people we are today, and will be able to have, amongst other items in the celebration programme, a yachting race on the Red Indian lake, the participants and spectators to go out by rail. This may seem somewhat farfetched, but good government and progressive measures can effect more than this in nine years.

## Arrival of the S.S. Plover.

The steamer Plover, Captain Manuel, arrived from the northward at six o'clock this morning. She was as far north as Tilt Cove, and brought back a large freight, consisting of salmon, herring, lobsters, bil, &c. Amongst the passengers by the boat were Mr. D. Winsor, of the lobster firm of Messrs. Brien, White and Winsor, and Capt. Harvey of the Tilt Cove mine. The boat brought a large amount of freight for Mr. Josiah Mandel, which was landed at Messrs. Ayre & Sons, this morning, after which, the stmr. Plover moved up to Messrs. Bowring Bros. premises. She will be ready to leave for the northward on Monday next. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. McGrath and child, Mrs. Freeman and child, Major Kirvan, Capt. Harvey, Messrs. Jack, Winsor, Andrews, Heaney, Rice, Colon, Donnel, F. Winsor, D. Winsor, White, Thomas, Currie, Lough, Saunders, Dpoling, and thirty-three in steerage.

## Accident at Gemmel's Wharf.

## A BOILER BREAKS THROUGH AND ONE MAN BADLY INJURED.

An accident occurred at Gemmel's wharf this forenoon, by which one man was seriously and two others slightly injured. The old boiler had been hoisted from the steamer Hercules, and landed on the wharf to be replaced by a new one which has just been completed. About sixty men were engaged in rolling the old one back to the yard at the head of the wharf, when the plank gave way and precipitated both men and boiler into the water. Of the men who fell, Wm. Power was badly injured; he had three of his ribs broken, and his chest badly hurt. Two others, Patrick Delaney and John St. John, received slight injuries. Power was conveyed to the hospital immediately; the other two men were brought home. Of all the others no one was hurt. Power is a married man, and is about fifty years old. St. John and Delaney are each about forty years old and are also married.

## THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

## TO BE RESUMED TO-NIGHT.

The billiard tournament will be resumed to-night in the Total Abstinence Hall, after the interruption caused by the mild dissipation of the Father Matthew celebration. William J. Myler, for the Total Abstinence, will open with James Mann, for the Metropolitan. They will be followed by Patrick Hickey and Albert Freeman for the Total Abstinence and Metropolitan respectively. The position now stands—Metropolitan three hundred and twenty-seven ahead.

## Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

## MAIN ROADS REQUIRED.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—Your contemporaries the "Telegram" and the "Mercury" are, from time to time, urging the claims of the Whiteway party, and those of the present government (of course from different standpoints) upon the suffrages of the people at the next election. In each case they are of angelic descent, and never did anything that has not been for the benefit of the country. As far as my individual judgment goes, the present government has accomplished more substantial good than any former government. But neither party seem to be alive to the fact that what is most needed in the next four years of the country's existence, is a series of good roads. A main road running from St. John's to Bonne Bay, in a North-west direction; a road to St. George's Bay, and a road to Hall's Bay. These roads once made would last for years, with little repair, whereas a railroad necessitates locomotives, cost and repair of rails, and high fares for the travellers. Railroads would speedily be made by private corporations if the island was crossed by good main roads, to admit of settlement.

Neither the organ of the Whiteway party nor that of the government, lead us to suppose that they contemplate the reform of the present infamous and corrupt road board system, but neither party will be permitted to ignore it at the next election. Amongst the reforms the COLONIST has been instrumental in bringing about, I trust it will support the people in this. I am, sir, yours truly,

PROGRESS.

## WELL! WELL!!

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Some years ago I had a well dug in my own garden, and had it all walled round with stone, and gave the public free access to it; but in 1886—when pauper relief was rampant here—the constable had also a well dug in the ground of the court house, and had the same covered and floored by those who were receiving relief. At the same time a storehouse was built for the court house, and in that they placed a water-closet, the drain from which came as close to my well that the water was made unfit for use. From the consequence I was compelled to close up my own well, and when I sent my servant to get water from the so-called government well I was refused repeatedly. Now, when the circuit court was here on the 15th ult., I made a verbal complaint to the court, with the result that a notice was put up on the 17th that no person was to endeavor to enter the yard or premises of the court house without the permission of this high-minded dispenser of the law; and as regards seeking for redress from our magistrate, it is useless. But I consider that in consideration for the interest of the people here at Woody Point, I should make the same public if you will be so kind as to insert the foregoing in your valuable paper, and you will greatly oblige

Yours very truly,

WM. JAS. HOLLIHAN, SEN.

Bonne Bay, 24th September, 1888.

## The Abandoned Delegation.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—As the editor of the "Mercury" is a clergyman, though not acting as such, some persons are apt to think he would not be untruthful. The other day I happened to see a copy of the "Empire" of the 14th of Sept., and a despatch in that organ of Sir John Macdonald's government led me to doubt the truth of the "Mercury," in stating that the delegation to Ottawa was abandoned two days before the Anti-Confederate demonstration. That demonstration was held on Monday, Sept. 11th. If the "Mercury" told the truth, the abandonment of the delegation business took place on Saturday the 9th of Sept. Now, Sir, the despatch which appears in the "Empire" is dated the 13th, that is, the Friday after the meeting, and is as follows:—"OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—The government has no advice whatever relative to the intentions of the Newfoundland delegates, and pending the receipt of advices from them to the contrary, there is no reason to believe they will not be here by the 19th inst."

I would like to know what authority the "Mercury" had for saying the delegation was abandoned on the 9th of Sept. Was it speaking for the government as a body, or for Sir James S. Winter, personally, or was it the Reverend Editor speaking for himself and the interest of the government patronage.

Yours truly,

HONEST ENQUIRER.

St. John's, Oct. 9th, 1888.

The steamer Conscript left Catalina at 8.40 a.m. today, bound home.

## Narrow Escape of the Princess of Wales.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters have had a narrow escape from an awful and sudden death. The facts have, for obvious reasons, been kept as secret as possible, but the following particulars have been communicated from a source which is absolutely trustworthy. It appears that the Princess was driving with her daughters in the neighborhood of Gmunden, when the carriage approached a level crossing. It may be necessary to explain that on many of the Austrian railways the level crossings are protected by drawbars, which are dropped or raised to close or open the passage. These bars are worked by wires from distant signal-boxes, an electric bell being sounded at the crossing as a signal that a train is approaching, and that the bars are about to fall. The bell rang as the Princess's carriage reached the railway, but her Royal Highness not hearing, or not understanding, the signal, did not check the pony. The carriage had barely passed when the first bar fell, knocking off the hat of the Princess Maud and placing a barrier between the Royal party and the equestrians. Simultaneously, of course, the bar on the opposite side of the railway fell, and the occupants of the carriage saw with alarm that they could neither advance nor retreat. The next moment the train was seen approaching, and the destruction of the whole party appeared to be inevitable. Providentially, however, Colonel Clarke, who was in attendance, took in the situation at a glance, and in less time than it takes to tell had dismounted, ducked under the bar, and seized the pony's head with great presence of mind, he pulled the carriage off the line and into the fence just as the trains with brakes down and whistles blowing, rushed by within a few inches of the startled ladies. An eye-witness says that the whole thing occurred so rapidly that their Royal Highnesses hardly realised the horror of the situation until the danger was over.

## FOOT-BALL MATCH.

The first foot-ball match of the season will be played tomorrow afternoon by the St. John's Foot-ball Club, in Bannerman Park. The ball will be kicked off at three o'clock. Being the first match of the season, it is expected that a lively interest will be taken in the game. Players are requested to be on the ground three o'clock, sharp.

## PARNELL DEFENCE FUND—Continued.

Amount acknowledged.....	\$126
E. P. Morris.....	10
Denis Galway.....	2
Patrick Horan.....	5
Richard Clancy.....	5
J. Halloran.....	1

JOHN J. O'REILLY, Treasurer.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The boy Ewing, at present in the Hospital, is on the road to recovery.

The postal authorities have placed tin receivers in conspicuous parts of the town in public buildings, in which will be placed cards announcing the closing of the ocean mails.

The "Emerald" did not sail till this morning. She will not come on this station any more, having put in her time, she will proceed to England and be paid off. During her stay on this station her officers and crew made quite a number of friends who, no doubt, will regret the ship's departure, and wish the gallant fellows a successful future.

Most of the Straits fishermen have arrived home, and all round the catch has been more than average. Most of the crews came up in the steamers Neptune and Hector. Mr. Whiteley is by long odds ahead, having done remarkably well, but Mr. Watson is below the average. Captain Joy did fairly, as did Messrs. James Brown, John Culleton, and Patrick Buckley.

## DEATHS.

LEARY—Last evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. James Leary (blacksmith), a native of Wexford, Ireland, aged 58 years. Funeral on Sunday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, Hoylestown; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SHORTIS—At Harbor Grace, on the 8th inst., after a prolonged illness, in the 80th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Michael Shortis.—R.I.P.

MANGAN—At the same place, on the 1st ult., Mr. Michael Mangan, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 86 years.

KELLY—At Riverhead, Harbor Grace, on the 5th ult., Mr. J. H. Kelly, aged 42 years.

HINES—At the same place, on the 6th inst., Alice, wife of Mr. Edward Hines, aged 63 years.

KEEFE—At Carbonear, on the 10th inst., Mr. John Keefe, aged 65 years. For many years a teacher under the R. C. Board of Education.—R.I.P.

COSTIGAN—At the same place, on the 15th ult., James, son of Mr. Michael Costigan, aged 20 years.

BUTT—At the same place on the 29th ult., John, son of Mr. Terrance Butt, aged 29 years.

MURPHY—At the same place, on the 23rd ult., James, son of Mr. Michael Murphy, aged 25 years.

MORIARTY—At Goddins' Marsh, Carbonear, of diphtheria, James, aged 13 years, and Joseph, aged 61 years, children of Mr. James Moriarty.

BERRIGAN—At the same place, of diphtheria, Patrick, aged 14, Bridget, 9, and James, 3 years, children of Mr. Michael Berrigan.

CLANCE—At Mosquito, on the 30th ult., Johanna, relict of the late James Clance, aged 63 years.